Plantation **ACC**102k

THE

WORK

OF THIS

GENERATION.

Written in True-Love

To all such as are weightily inclined to Transplant themselves and Families to any of the English Plantations in

AMERICA.

THE

Most material Doubts and Objections against it being removed, they may more cheerfully proceed to the Glory and Renown of the God of the whole Earth, who in all Undertakings is to be looked unto, Praised and Feared for Ever.

Aspice venturo Letetur ut India Seclo.

LONDON, Printed for Benjamin Clark in George-Yard in Lombard-freet, 1682.



Plantation Work; Generation Work, written in true Love to all such as have any motion upon their Hearts to Transplant themselves and Families to any of the English Plantations in America.

Islatisfactions commonly artic from Prejudice or Ignorance. To the first I have nothing to say, especially if it arise upon the Account of Religion. Such must first be disputed into a Moderation towards the Planters Religion, before they can be expected to sayour their Undertakings, almost of any kind. But this is not my business.

That which is upon my Heart, is to such who ignorantly Brow-beat or Tongue-beat the American Plantations, as some

do for these Reasons:

First, From Fears, that these Plantations do strengthen Po-

pery, by weakning Protestancy in England.

Answ. Let such consider how improbable this is, from the Qualifications of the People that go over. Are they not generally either such as are called Quakers, or so friendly to them, as not easily to be provoked to destroy or disturb them. Now what need the Papistscare for these, to speak as a man. They may be more assaid of Fighting men, who are more likely to outshoot them in their own Bow, if it should come to that Test (which God forbid.)

But further, Observe how the Quakers Adversaries contradict themselves by this suggestion: For suppose W. Penn, and his Friends now engaged in these Plantations, to be friends to Popery (a thing not else to be supposed, unless to over-throw the Opposer) howean they weaken Protestants and strengthen

Papists, by drawing Friends to Popery out of England, at this Juncture of time, when the Papists stand in so much need of

them ? Half an Eye may see this Error.

Secondly, If any dofurther Object, That the Quakers are an industrious and labourious People, in so much as many Great Men are willing to take them for Tenants before others, and therefore to Transplant them is a weakning of this Land.

The Answer iseasie, That then it weakens the Papist as well as the Protestant. And indeed this Objection, very much clears W. P. &c. For if they were minded to advance Popery, they would rather perswade all their Friends to become Tenantsto the Popish Lords and Gentry here, than to send them to America, where our Papists are in no probability to be en-

riched by their Labours.

Thirdly, If any dissilike these Plantations, because they may lessen the number of Friends here, and so make them the more unable to assiste ach other in a suffering Day. Let such consider how Ravens were sent, when Doves were wanting, to seed Fusta, I Kings 17. 4. But this is so much below Christian Principles, that me-thinks none pretending Christianity can enterrain this Temptation. God never calls away One, but he raises up another to carry on his Work in every Nation.

Eourthly, If any have trouble arising from Affection (which Thippole more likely to be found among Friends and Relations) to such asgo away. Let these conscientiously weigh their Affections with the Lords Work. Iam not against Natural or Spiritual affection; Imean, arifing from Natural or Spiritual Relation; But all must take heed lest they forrow at the parting with their Friends, like such as have no hope. For if we believe the Earth to be the Lords, and all the Inhabitants thereof to have Souls equally concern'd in the Death of Christ; why fhould we quench motions in any that are incouraged to run the Perils of the Sea and Land, for their good who fit in Darkness, wanting those most glorious and powerful means of Exernal Life, which God hath so plentifully bestowed upon us. In plainness I cannot but lovingly defire, that all Christians be cautious of oppoling these Plantations, lest they be thought too narrow breasted by after Ages. Here Here peradventure some may say, That they would not hinder any Friend in the Ministry, when called to preach the Gospel there, or in any part of the World. Well then by the same Argument, they must nothinder others. For if the Conversion of People be sincerely desired, Planters in their Places may be serviceable as well as Preachers, the one confirming and Rivetting by Conversation, what the other declares of with words. Where there be Bodies or Societies of People living answerable to the Doctrine of their Ministers, Strangers are sooner convinced than without. But where they do not so live, Ministry signifies little, rather more without them.

Wherefore my earnest desire is, That all our American Planters, especially such as have had any Heavenly Openings, and tafte of Joy unspeakable, endless Glory, that they be very wary and wife in the mannaging all Affairs, left the Indians have as little regard to the Light of Christ in them when they are told of it, as they had to the spaniards Heaven. But, I hope, all will be careful, and be as indifferent about Partitions, as Abraham was with Lott, Gen. 13.8. And feeing the Lord, by strange and unexpected waies and means, has put Power and Authority to carry on this Work into the hands of some, whose Hearts I do believe are upright before him, aiming in the first place at his Glory, and then the good of all men, even as their own, I pray that all concerned under them, may be like minded. I dare not fay all are so. Some, its to be feared, may have too much an Eye to Self in transplanting themselves. But while the Publique-Spirited and Honest-hearted are in Authority, otherscan do little harm.

Fifthly, But further, Some have a fly whispering flighting way of Restecting upon those that Transplant themselves and Interest into America, as men of unsetled brains, wandling minds, void of Solidiey and Gravity, &c. These are unchristian Censures. Let such consider, whata Country England it self had now been, if their Ancestors had not had Plantation Principles. If their brains had not been thus unsetled, these grave men had not had such pleasant and profitable Setlements

as they have.

England was once as rough and rugged as America, and the Inhabitants as blind and barbarous as the Indians. And if our English

English Aucestors had been so solid and staid as to keep in their own Countries: The Wells-men will tell us, they had not been thrust up among Craggs and Mountains. But these ignorant Detracters understand not the Ancient state of their own Country; if they did, their whilepring of this kind would quickly rease.

Sixthly, Some being willing to be dissatisfied, will be quibling about Titles, Querying what Title England has to America. And how can we Salva Conscientia undermine the Indians, taking Advantage of their Ignorance to get their Land for what we count but Trifles, not valuable Considerations.

To this I Answer first as to Title, by desiring this Scrupler to look fuft at Home. Qui alterum incufat ipfum fe intueri otortes. Art thou one of the British, Danish, Saxon, or Norman Race ? If of any of these, consider the very Root and Original of thy Predeceffors Title to any part of this Island, and without more Arguments, I question not but thou wilt find enough to convince thee either to return from whence they came, (unless here were no People before them) or to ftop thy mouth for ever being opened against an American Purchaser. Secondly, As to the Price. The Seller is to judge of that; If he highly efteem what I think a Trifle, there is as little Reason to say I cheat him, ashe chears me, if I highly efteem what he thinks a Trifle. I might further argue from Volenti non fit Injuria; But leeing both Parties there are pleased, we may truly and comfortably say, Our English Planters in America begin upon a more Evangelical Foundarion, than the Spaniard did; Cortex their General killing and raking possession. Ours go in Peace, purchasing the leave and liking of the legal Proprietor before they Plant.

But as to Titles, he that's minded to be curious and captious, shall find no center. For we may scruple the very Indian Title, for they were at Wars one with another when Cortex Invaded them; and by all Circumstances, and their own Confessions had been so in Ages before. And no doubt but War had the like effect among them asamong us, of killing and taking Possessions from one another. So that whether these very Indian Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, Garolina, or New-Jersey, be the Off-spring of those that first took possession of those Parts from the Creation, may be more a scruple than the other: But by what I can

gather

gather from all the Histories of all the Nations and Kingdoms I have read of, all their Titles are even the same, tenng driven home, as Jephthah pleaded to the King of Ammon for his Title to the Land between Arnon and Jubback, Judg. 11-23, 24. And so by time they come to be Honested, our own selves being judges. But our English Planters in America, enter so Honourably, that they need not be beholding to time to justifie them.

Thus much lay upon me for removing these Objections, I

have somewhat farther touching Generation Work.

I have often observed in reading the Holy Scriptures, and other Credible Histories, how the Lord in every Day, Age, or Generation, hath had fome peculiar or extraordinary piece of Service to be carried on, and this may properly be called Generation Work. Against this the Devil is alwaics most of all bent. but could never prevail, though fometimes he may be permitted to stop or hinder it for a time. On the contrary, those Servants of the Lord that are appointed and Spirited for this Work, are as zealous to promote it, and their Service is known by their Life being in it. How diligent was Nath in building his Aik; Moses, to get Ifrael out of Egypt; Joskuah, to settle them in Canaan; in short, Exrato build the Femple; Nehemiah the City Walls; Paul to Convert the Gentiles, and letle them in good order. A cloud of excellent Instances might be brought out of other approved Writings, but its needless. For as we all believe it true in the particular, that every man has a Day, and some special Work or other allotted him by his Creator, and blelled is he that knows it and keeps faithful to it in that day (which poor Jerusalemdid not, Luke 19. 42.) So likewise is it as true in the Greater, That every Nation in every Age, has somespecial Service appointed it; sometimes by way of fuffering for some particular Truth in Testimony against its contrary Error, as in Queen Maries daies against Transubstantiation, the short and quick Test being then only, What fay you to the real Presence? If denied, away with him, without more questioning his Faith. This was their passive Generation Work against that particular Sillieism of Popery. Sometimes some eminent active Work is also ordered by the Lord to be carried

on in such 'a day 'or time as aforesaid in the time of Exra and Nebemiah; and this shall go forward to its appointed measure over the Heads of all Sanballats and Tobias's.

Now that the Plantation of these Parts of America, now under Consultation among us, is an eminent part of the Generation Work of our Day, appears plain to me for these two or

three Reasons.

Firit. Because the King's Heart, with the consent of his Counsel (all whose Hearts are in the Hand of the Lord) have been inclined and made willing to give extraordinary Power, Consmand and Protection unto men of honest and just Principles to encourage the undertaking these Plantations. This is so agreeable to the many Examples in Scripture and other Histories, how the Lord gave his People savour in the Eyes and Hearts of Kings and Princes, when he had any special Service to be done, that to make any other construction of this, is to bring a cloud

upon the aforefaid Examples.

Secondly, To What other secondary Causes or Reasons of State, some may attribute our so long Liberty and Quietness in our Religious Meetings and outward Possessions, I know not, neither do lenguire after. I place it here. That it's the Lord ordering the Nations Affairs, so asthat it is concluded good for the Government to allow this Liberty. That so this Plantation Work may go forward: For the Lord our God knows all Hearts, Principles and Conditions? and that the true Christian (as the Case of Christianity now stands in England) dare not Fly, Transplant, or so much as movefrom his dwelling, because Suffering is or may come upon him for his Conscience sake. That Text, If they Persecute you in one City, Fly to another. concerns not our Circumstances. Yet I would not be misunderstood, as if none may stir, who are under Suffering. Doubtless such who are moved to it by the Lord, and had published their intention in the time of Tranquillity, may go forward without any feandal. So that many are militaken in this matter, in faying, That if the Penal Laws be put in Execution, These Plantations will thrive apace. But I am not of their mind. I rather fear, that he which flies from a Religious Test of his own Country-men here, shall meet a Pagan Test by the Natives there. Therefore I hope the Lord will continue our Tranquillity, till all the good Seed appointed to be fown there

at this lealon, is gone over.

That which further confirms me in my belief, that these Plantations are a principal part of our Generation Work, is the Inclinations and motions of so many good Men and Women thinker-ward. It is observable in Holy David, Pfal. 102, 13, 14, how he draws a very consider Conclusion, That the Lord's set time to favour Sion was come; because his Servants took pleasure in the Stones, and favoured the Dust thereof. The Application is easie.

If it should be reflected, That some of those that go, are under some kind of straights or difficulties, which they may hope to be quit of in America. My Answer to this is, That to go thither fingly, in delign to be freed of any trouble or exercise here, is not good. But that many may be brought into forrows and even to poverty it felf, in order to their higher Advancement, and future fervice for the Lord, is very plain from the example of Joseph, David, Ether, Job, &c. that which Mordecai faid to Efther, Chap. 4. 14. when the was in Prosperity, may as fitly be applied to many in Poverty (provided itarife not out of the dust of their own Folly) Who knows whither thou art come to the Kingdom for such a time as this is? said he to Either; and so may it be said to many a poor honest man; Who knows whither thou art come to this Poverty for such a Plantation as this is? Ispeak not this to press any beyond their owninward freedom and Inclination; Only to shew that the poor are not to flight their motions to this Work more than therich. But to close up this, kesnot only the Poor, but many that have confiderable Effates, Trades or Employments here, yet over all these and many more delightful and comfortable Enjoyments, are carried forth with an unrelistable Zeal to Plant and promote the Tinth in America. And this brings to my mind God's Call to Abraham, Gen. 12. 1. And I cannot but conclude even from Truths Principles witnefled within me, that the same Spirit is still at work, calling the faithful Seed of Abraham, as from one degree of Light to another; To from one Country to another, To the Iment, that now unto the Principalities and Powers in beavenly Places, (over all the World) might be made known by the Church the mumfold wildom of God. Ephel. 3. 10.

Thus these three Considerations draw me to believe, our American Plantations to be a peculiar and special Work appointed for many in our day and Generation, as the first Plantation of the Principal part of this Continent was the Spaniards work first of all. Indeed the very first discovery of this part of the World was wonderful. It is not yet two hundred years fince Columbus', no doubt by a divine Influence was so zealoufly moved to fearch after this Land, That he could not be diverted by all his Country men; But comes and propounds his Opinion to England before Spain. But it was not to be our work then; So our Counsels Eyes were shut, and their minds alienated from it. But when he came to Spain, Ferdinand then King of Caffile presently harkned to him and lent forth three or four thips with him to make discoveries, who after many hazards and hardships at last found Columbus his Suppositions to be true, to their mighty Gain and profit ever since. Thus the Ice being broken by this strange and Wonderful Power of the Lord, then many other Nations fail over, and we among the rest for a share in this new found World.

Now from these things, who can otherwise conclude, but that God Almighty, by concealing so vast a Continent from so many foregoing Ages, and new by discovering it to these latter Ages and Generations, doth plainly signific, that by his eternal Counsel he hath appointed these to spread the Beams of his Glory unto these parts of his Creation. And although he was pleased to let the hard-hearted cruel Spaniard first get sooting there; yet the thing well considered Works for the best. For the Lord as a wise Husband-man, has but sowed that Course Grain first upon this as it were new broken up Land, to bring it to a finer Tilt for his Wheat. And by what I gather from a Credible Historian, it is so; for the Spanish Tyranny and Inquisition, has been so far from hardning the Indians against the Truth, that it seems (according to his relation) to have made them more pliable to receive it, they being more inquisitive after a better People to govern them.

If any Carper should buzz Protection into Planters Ears saying, How shall yoube secured, if W. P. will not sight, Let the Poet Horace, who was counted a Heathen, answer this, with-

without more words, only exchanging a word or two without hurring his Sence.

Integer vita scelerisque purus Non eget Mauri jacutis, nec arcu, Nec timet savis gravidam sagittis Mome pharetram.

An upright man cleanfed from Sins infection, Needs neither Guns nor Bows for his protection; Nor fears a Quiver stuft with poisoned Darts, Momms, this muttering shows thy spightful Parts.

Shall Heathens talk at this rate, and Christians of nothing

but Fighting? Consider how we Non-conformiles are here protected? Is it not by an Almighty invisible Power disposing the minds of our Superiors more marvelous in our Eyes here than there. For here are Laws upon Laws in force, or at least precended to be inforce against us, exposing our Persons and Estates to the mercy of Some of the vileft men in the Nation. And are there not thoulands, even in our bowels, worse natured and qualited, than the very heathen Seamen in Jonahs dayes? In a ftorm, they were so much for Liberty and mercy, that they bid him call upon bis God, Yea and indeavoured to fave his Life too. Fon. 1. 6, 13. But here is a Generation, that though they talk as if they feared to be over-whelmed, with floods of Popery, wet will fuffer none to call upon God unless they do it after their modes and formalities, forme of which perhaps came from it too. No Fee like a religious one, especially when he has got a Law of Manto back him. Now inthefeparts of America, where the Indians are not exasperated by any of our Europian pious Cheate, our Planters in all probability may expect better Measure than in Europe while they behave themselves justly and honeftly in all their dealings with them. Nay, I have known many poor Papifts, when their Priests had not Power to whip and spur them, more moderate and tender, than some profesfing a better Religion. And verily I have often felt bowels of tender Compassion stirring in me toward those many brave natur'd natur'd and Heroick Spirited Men and Women (although of that Religion) when I think how pitifully they truckle under the fromnes and Smiles of a filly Friar. May it not pake among the Wonders of the World, that such ingenious men, assome of them are, should be dril'd into a belief of doing God good Service, by destroying others, meerly for differing from their Religion. This will not last long. The Book within man God is unsealing a pace, wherein the Kings and Rulers of the Earth shall read the Mistery of the Woman sitting upon a scarlet Beast Rev. 17.

Inthe means time, that same Power and Banner of Love which has preserved and multiplied his flock under the Red Darkness of Popery, will also guide and protect them in the misty

toggs of Indian Ignorance.

Itanyshould be tryed in this matter as Peter was, Matt. 14. 25. And should go out of their Country as He did out of his ship (not expecting a Storm because his Lord bid him come) if any Storm or eminent danger by Sea or Land be permitted to fall upon them, let them remember how Peter was checkt for doubting and distrusting his Call, vers. 31.

To Conclude, Let none think I write this for any self end, I have the best of Witnesses to the contrary. I have no Obligation or Temptation as a man to do it. It's True-love to the Gospel of Truth, which almost twenty years ago I did believe should spread over that part of the Worldas well as these, and a real affection to these present undertakings in order to that, which hath brought forth these sew Lines. And my hearts desire is, that all according to their measures may faithfully serve God and their Generation in this great and weighty Concern before they sall assect.

W. L.

A Word to all honest hearted Friends of Truth now concerned in any of the American Plantations.

Te tender Siences of that fruitful beavenly Tree of Life, which the Lord bath planted and protected in this our Horizon! Consider your high and holy Calling : This Honour have not all the Saints : Every Branch is not a Sience. O that you may take root and bring forth Fruit abundantly to refresh and consolate all that converse with you. Remember you are the Salt, not the Slaves of the Earth. The Earth was made for you, not you for the Earth: Not an Earthy, Unfavoury word or action is to be spoken or done by any of you. Do but confider how it will fadden the Spirits, and grieve the life of your dear heavenly Friends here, if Tidings should come, that you are become (like Ifrael, Hof. 10.) even as an Empty Vine bringing forth fruit unto your selves. Lideed, it will even break many Hearts to bear it. But I hope better things, yea, praises to the Lord, I am full

of better hopes: Nevertheless I cannot forbear this Cantion. For I know by Experience, Plantation Work is full of Snares and Cares. I have had a taste of it, and have known some lose even lovely Gifts and Testimonies (according to the measures of Light in that Day,) among Woods and Bogs.

This is a matter for which my Soul is often concerned in Secret: For I know not any thing of a worse tendency, in my sense and understanding of Truth, than for any Eminent Testimony (in Youth especially if mean as to outwards) to center at last upon a Rich Wise or Husband, great Trade or Place of great Prosit. We are all to be Watchful: But such as have a Publick Testimony, must keep a double Watch. For as they are worthy of double Honour, I Tim. 5. 17. So they are liable to double yea treble Temptations. The Apostle Paul himself being deeply sensible of this, often cryed out, Brethren pray for, pray for us, pray for us, 1 Thes. 5. 25. 2 Thes. 3. 1. Heb 13. 18, &c.

But that power and presence of God that has kept you in your Shops and Trades, your Cares and Exercises here in this evil Day and Generation, is able to preserve you in your more solitary Labours.

As for us, who stay behind, God forbid we should fin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you. That you may be living, powerful Instruments in the

the Hands of the Lord to enlighten the Jew and Gentile, and to promote the Honour of God's English Israel even to the utmost Parts of America, for as

The Sun runs round our Globe, and in its dayes Chears every Creature with its pleasant Rayes: So Truths more glorious Sun shall beam its Light To all the World before Eternal Night.

When Gages Travels in the Western Land, I read, and mind the Spaniards proud command: Love to the poor lost Indians makes me cry, Lord when shall Truth top this base Tyranny! Indian list up thine Head, thy Day-Star shines. A People comes, not for thy Silver Mines. More precious treasure draws their Love to thee: Poor Man! Thou hast a Soul as well as we. Eternal Bliss for That's their Aim, don't scorn, Naked men shall the naked Truth adorn.

W. L.

POSTSCRIPT.

Plantations taken verbatim out of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Eslays, is thought meet to be added. For although the State and Condition of America is far different to what it was then, that being written Sixty years ago, so that more Prosit ariseth now in three or sour years, than could at the first discovery be expected in Twenty, as he observes; And as for his Marshal Laws, and defending the Savages, that is, the Indians, we leave him to his own Opinion: But nevertheless the Design of the said Lord Bacon in general is discreet, and many circumstances of it are worthy of a Planters Observation.

A little Model for Plantations written by Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, Vifcount St. Alban, and Lord High Chancellor of England in King James his time.

Plantations are amongst Ancient, Primitive, and Heroical Works. When the World was young, it begat more Children; but now it is old, it begets fewer: For I may justly account new Plantations to be the Children of former Kingdoms. I like a Plantation in a pure Soyl, that is, where People are not distracted to the end to Plant others; for elic it is rather an Extirpation than a Plantation. Planting of Countries is

*Note, This was 60 years fince when Provisions were not tobe had, which are now plentiful. like Planting of Woods; for you must make account to lote almost *Twenty years Profit, and expect your Recompence in the end. For the principal thing that hath been

the destruction of most *Plantations*, hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years. It is true, speedy Profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the *Plantation*, but no further. It is a sharmeful and unblessed thing, to

take the Scum of People, and wicked condemned men, to b' the People with whom you Plant: And not only so, but i spoileth the Plantation; for they will ever livelike Rogues, and not fall to work but be lazy, and do mischief, and spend Victuals, and be quickly weary; and then certific over to their Country to the discredit of the Plantation. The People wherewith you plant ought to be Gardiners, Plough-men, Labourers, Smiths, Carpenters, Joyners, Fishermen, Fowlers, with lomcfew Apothecaries, Surgeons, Cooks and Bakers. In a Country of Plantation, first look about what kind of Victuals the Country yields of it self to hand; as Chesnuts, Walnuts, Pine-Apples, Olives, Dates, Plumbs, Cherrys, Wild-Honey, and the like, and makeule of them; then consider what Victual, or Esculent things there are, which grow speedily, and within the year, as Parsnips, Carrets, Turnips, Onions, Raddish, Artichoaks of Jerusalem, Maiz, and the like. For Wheat, Barly and Oats, they ask too much labour: But with Peafe and Beans you may begin, both because they ask less labour, and because they serve for Meat as well as for Bread. And of Rice likwile cometh a great encrease, and it is a kind of Meat. Above all, there ought to be brought store of Bisket, Oat-meal, Flower, Meal, and the like, in the beginning, till Bread may be had. For Beafts and Birds, take chiefly fuch as are least subject to Discases, and multiply fastest; as Swine, Goats, Cocks, Hens, Turkeys, Geefe, House-Doves, and the like. The Victual in Plantations ought to be expended, almost as in a Besieged Town, that is, with a certain allowance; and let the main part of the Ground employed to Gardens or Corn. be to a common flock, and to be laid in, and flored up, and then delivered out in proportion, besides some spots of Ground that any particular person will manure for his own private use. Consider likewise what Commodities the Soyl, where the Plantation is, doth naturally yield, that they may someway help to defray the Charge of the Plantation: So it benot, as was faid to the untimely prejudice of the main bulinels; as it hath fared with Tobacco in Virginia. Wood commonly abounderh but too much, and therefore Timber is fit to be one. If there be Iron Ore, and Streams whereupon to fet the Mills, Iron is a brave Commodity where Wood aboundeth, Making of Bay-falr, if the Climate be proper for it, would be put in experience. Growing Silk likewife, if any be, is a likely Commodity. Pinch

and Tar, where flore of Firsand Pines are, will notfail. So Drugs and Sweet Woods, where they are, cannor but yield great profit. Soap-Aftes likewife, and other things that may be thought of. But moyl not too much under Ground; for the hope of Minesis very uncertain, and uteth to make the Planters lazy in other things. For Government, let it be in the hands of one aitisfed with some Counsel; and let them have Committion to exercise Marrial Laws with some limitation. And above all, letthem make that profit of being in a Wilderness, as they have God alwaies, and his Service before their Eyes. Let not the Government of the Plantation depend upon too many Countellors and Undertakers in the Country that Planteth, but upon a Temperate Number; and those be rather Noblemen and Gentlemen, than Merchants; for they look ever to the preient Gain. Let there be freedoms for Customs, till the Plantation be of Strengt's; and not only freedom for Custom, but freedom to carry their Commodities, where they may make their best of them, except there be some special cause of Caution. Cram not in People by fending too fast, Company after Company, but rather hearken how they walte, and fend supplies proportionably; tout fo, as the number may live well in the Plantation, and not by furcharge be in penury. It bath been a great endangering to the health of some Plantations, that they have built along the Sea and Rivers in Moorishandunwholsome Grounds. Therefore, though you begin there to avoid carriage, and other like discommodities, yet build fill rather upwardsfrom the Streams. than along. It concerneth likewise the health of the Plantation, that they have good flore of Salt with them, that they may use it in their Victuals, when it shall be necessary. If you Plant where Savages are, do not only entertain them with Trifles and Gingles, but use them justly and graciously, with sufficient guard nevertheles; and do not win their favour by helping them to invade their Enemics, but for their defence it is not amis. And esend oft of them over to the Country they Plant, that they may steea better Condition than their own, and commend it when they return. When the Plantation grows to firength, then itis time to Plant with Women as well as with Men, that the Plantation may sprend into Generations, and not be ever piecel! Arom without It is the finfuleft thing in the World to forfake or deflitute a Plantation once in Forwardness; for besides the diffionour,

difficulture, it is guiltimels of Blood of many commissione Per-

An Abstract of some Passages our of divers Letters from America relating to Pennsylvania; Published at the request and for the latistaction of several Persons in City and Country.

Lewis Morris late of Barbados in his Letter from New-York to W.P. 3d 4th Month, called June, 1081.

In another Lettento W.P. from New York, the 25 fama Months

This is to acquaint thee, that about ten daies fince here arrived francis Richardson with the Deputy by whom I received the second Letter, and anniveryogs and the Lori and long amount it is and to affire thee, that I think to the fine the lines of Linch of I and in all this North part of America.—I hope other brieness that are better Scribes than my seit, will enlarge with delerious

the place; if they be not backward and Idle, they may give thy Friends encouragement enough to perfevere and press forward to perfect as much as in them lies, the good Work of setling these Pattsamongst us.

An Abjratt of a Letter from the Deputy Governour of Pennsylvania to his Wife. Upland the 7 December, 1681.

Tisa very fine Country, if it were not so over-grown with Woods; and very Healthy. Here people live to be above 100 years of Age. Provision of all forts are indifferent plentiful: Venison especially; I have seen four Bucks bought for less than 5 s. the Indians killing them only for their Skins, and if the Christians will not buy the Flesh, they let it hang and rot on a Tree. In the Winter, there is mighty plenty of Wild Fowl of all forts: Partridges I am cloyd with; we catch them by hundredsat a time. In the fall of the Leaf, or after Harvest, here are abundance of wild Turkeys, which are mighty easie to be Shot; Duck, Mallard, Geele and Swans in abundance, wild: Fishare ingreat plenty. In short, if a Country Life be liked by any, it might be here; That which is most scarce is Mutton and Beef, because you must kill it your self, I mean of your own; and in the Summer it will not keep till you tan eat it all, except in great Families: What Beef is kill'd; is in October, or thereabouts, and Salted up for the whole year: last October I kill'd two very tat Bullocks.

An Abstract of another Letter from the Deputy Governour of Ponnfilyania to a friend of his in London by the same Ship.

Will now give you an Account of the Country; It is in a mighty good Air, I and very Healthy. Here are abundance of good Fruits: all forts of Apples, Cherries, Pears, good Plumbs; but I knew not what to call them; Peaches as good as any in the World; some they feed their Hoggs with, and fomethey diffill and make of it a fort of Brandy: Abundance of Mull-lerrys. The Hopes eat the Chefnuts as they do the Acorns; abundance of Walnuts; Grapes grow wild in the Woods, and indifferent good : they might be made very good; Mellons both Mus and Water as good as can be; and several others I cannot think of. Fish good store ; but we are afraid to put out a Net left a Sturgeon gets in and breaks it, for we have innumerable of them, that they leap into the Boats very often. Beafts we have of all kinds, and Tam: Fowl. Abundance of Dear : the Indians kill them only for their fkins. and leave the Flesh in the Woods. We have very good Horses, and the Men ride mudly on them : they make nothing of riding 80 Miles of a Day; and when they get to their fourneys end, turn the Horses into the Field : they ocycr Shoo them.

THE END.

